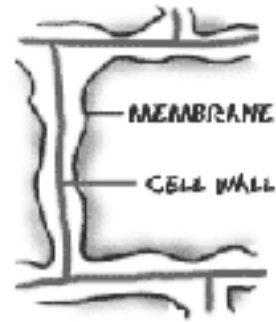


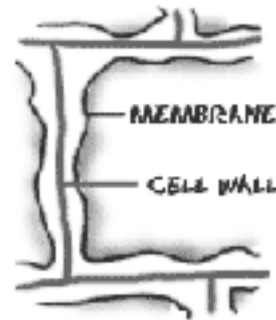
Tiny cell structures, called organelles, carry out specific functions within the cell.



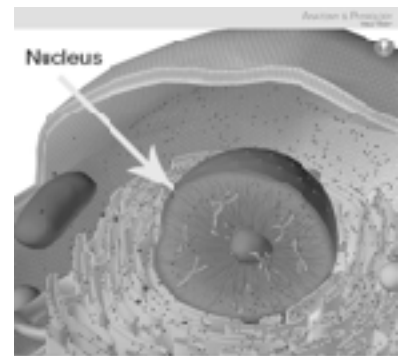
The cell membrane controls what substances come into and out of a cell.



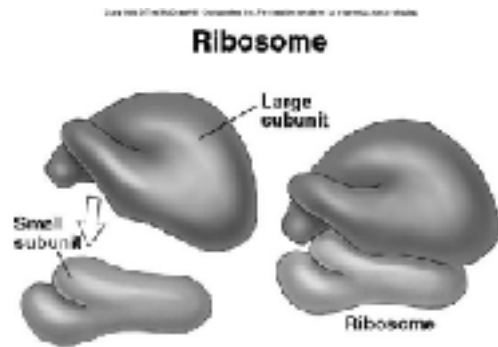
The cell wall is a rigid layer of nonliving material that surrounds the cells of plants and some other organisms.



The nucleus is a large, oval structure that acts as the “brain” of the cell.



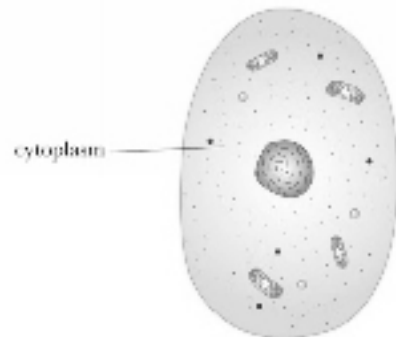
Ribosomes are the organelles where proteins are produced.



The nucleus “knows” how to direct the cell using small strands floating inside the nucleus called chromatin.



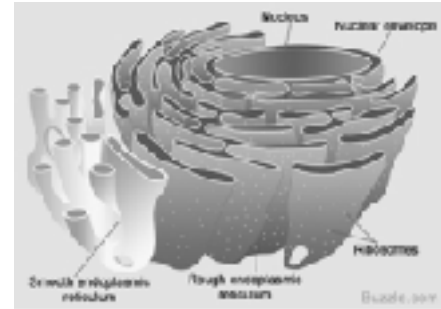
The cytoplasm is the region between the cell membrane and the nucleus.



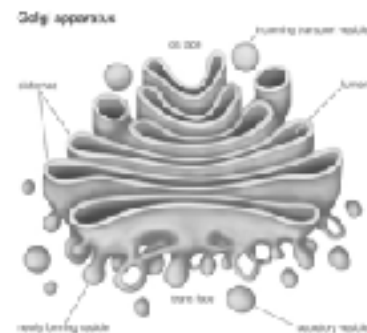
The mitochondria are known as the “powerhouses” of the cell because they convert energy in food molecules to energy the cell can use to carry out its functions.



Maze-like passageways called the endoplasmic reticulum carry proteins and other materials from one part of a cell to another.



Collections of sacs and tubes called golgi bodies receive proteins and other newly formed materials, package them, and distribute them to other parts of the cell.



In plants and some other organisms, large, green structures called chloroplasts capture energy from sunlight and use it to produce food for the cell.



Large water-filled sacs called vacuoles float in the cytoplasm. A vacuole is used for storage of food and other materials needed by the cell.

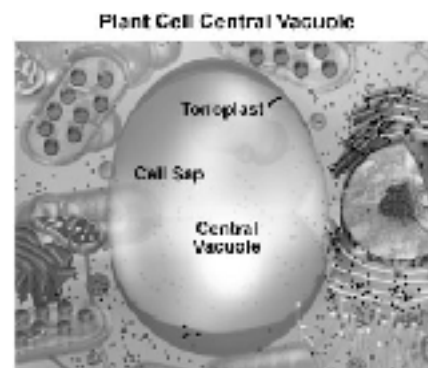


Figure 1

Small, round structures called lysosomes contain chemicals that breakdown certain materials in the cell.

